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SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1916

**OREGON WEATHER**

Sunday fair; westerly winds.

**THE ILLINOIS VALLEY.**

A recent visitor to the Illinois valley states that he was much impressed with the activity in that district, the railroad having put a new life into all industry there. At the Waters Creek terminal of the railroad there is much evidence of the new order of things, there being a continuous string of teams and auto trucks hauling ore from the mines and lumber from the mills to be loaded on the cars and started out to bring new wealth into the community. The copper mines are making almost daily carload shipments, and the chrome iron miners are fast increasing the output of their workings. These, added to the many shipments of logs to the Grants Pass mills are proving that the claims made for the new line are to be realized. There is no question about the traffic that will follow the laying of the rails, and with the extension of the line to Takilma there will be development of industry and of resources that will surprise even the most optimistic. The mine and the mill are first to feel the influence of the new road, but with another year agriculture will respond, and hay and potatoes can be shipped in quantity. The Illinois valley must also be drawn upon next year to help supply the beefs for the new sugar factory now in progress of construction, and it is believed that from 1,000 to 2,000 acres will be grown there. Isolated as it has been by distance from market, the farming lands of the valley have not been developed as fully as their fertility and the abundance of water for irrigation would warrant. There are no better lands in the west than those of the Illinois valley, including in this the valleys of the Sucker and Deer creeks.

**INFANTILE PARALYSIS.**

The dread disease, infantile paralysis, that has been carrying suffering and sadness into hundreds of homes throughout the east, is most baffling to medical science. Other of the scourges, diphtheria, scarlet fever, croup, and kindred diseases that were formerly so feared, have yielded to science, and now the men of medicine know how to meet them and to save children from their ravages. But infantile paralysis has not yet been mastered, and parents are most interested in methods for the preventing of the appearance of the disease. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, commissioner of health of Pennsylvania, has written the following comprehensive note upon the subject for the papers of the United Press:

"Infantile paralysis is a disease that affects the nervous system. It often causes death, and again, the acute stage frequently subsides and leaves paralysis of one or more of the limbs that often lasts through life.

"Today we do not know what causes the disease, therefore preventive measures must be broad. You must keep the children away from insect life, such as flies, mosquitoes, fleas, bed bugs, ticks, ants, lice, etc. You should see that all rats and mice around the building are killed. Pet cats and dogs should be washed with a two per cent carbolic acid solution. Everything should be kept clean about the home, including the children.

"Children should be fed well, but not indulged in large quantities of water, ice cream or other frozen dishes on a full stomach, as that will often cause acute indigestion and

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render them susceptible to other diseases. In other words, the digestion should be guarded carefully.

"Children should have plenty of sleep. They should not associate with other children that are sick. Their homes should be well ventilated, but screened. All foodstuffs should be protected.

"Children's mouths should be rinsed out and their throats gargled with Dobell's solution after each meal. If the children are too young to rinse or gargle, wash the mouth with a piece of fabric dipped in Dobell's solution. Children should be kept out of crowded places.

"The youngsters should not be permitted to sit on the damp ground nor have their bodies chilled, day or night. They should not bathe in cold water."

**TEXAS PRIMARY ELECTION HELD**

Dallas, Texas, July 22.—Texas democrats—and that means "the people"—today are primarying on everything from prohibition to dog warden, and from school bonds to United States senator.

Today's voter probably faced more yards of ballot than ever before in his career, and he only has from 8 o'clock this morning until 7 o'clock tonight to figure it all out.

What might be the principal issue, if anybody but a lawyer or a professional politician could figure it out, would be the question of "sublimation" of state-wide prohibition. The way it works out, though, the voter merely is deciding whether the democratic nominee to the legislature shall decide at the next session of the lawmaking body to put prohibition up to the people again to decide at a special election.

In 1887 prohibition was defeated by so many thousands that no one had the heart to commit the figures to memory. Only five years ago, however, the issue was defeated by only 6,000 in 300,000 votes. Texas has a voting strength of 625,000 now and it is believed about two-thirds of this number will go to the polls today.

Five aspirants, in addition to the incumbent, are after "Uncle Charley" Culberson's seat in the United States senate. They are: T. W. Campbell, O. B. Colquitt, both former governors; John Davis, S. P. Brooks and R. L. Henry.

**MEXICAN PROBLEM WORRIES PRESIDENT**

Washington, July 22.—President Wilson desires a far reaching discussion when representatives of the United States and Mexico get together in an attempt to solve the Mexican problem. It became positively known today that he does not wish the scope of the discussion limited merely to military matters. Such questions, he believes, could be settled by military officials of the two countries.

The president, however, is said to be determined to avoid giving Carranza, his general or the Mexican public the slightest impression that the United States wishes to dictate the Mexican national policy. For that reason, steps leading up to the suggestion of a commission to discuss the situation as well as this government's acceptance of such a plan, have been taken guardedly.

Carranza has been informed of the desire of this government to extend the range of the coming inquiry. Word is now awaited from him regarding this feature. It is expected soon and President Wilson's formal acceptance of the commission plan was expected either today or early next week.

The fact that Luis Cabrera, Mexican minister of finance, together with men who have taken an active part in the economic life of Mexico are mentioned prominently as Carranza's choices for the commission, is taken here to indicate the first chief expects the coming discussion to extend beyond the pale of military activity.

It may go so far as to include the march of events since the fall of Madero.

**DEMOCRATS PLAN TO ELECT CONGRESSMEN**

Washington, July 22.—Development of a plan for electing democratic members to congress, brought Chairman McCormick of the democratic campaign committee to Washington today. He conferred with President Wilson and members of the house and senate and will leave for New York this evening.

"Merely completing organization plans," McCormick said, explaining the object of his visit. It has been reported that McCormick had been summoned here to straighten out an alleged row over the naming of the democratic campaign committee. McCormick denied this report.

**SCHEME ON FOOT TO POISON THE AMERICAN MIND/MILITIA PLAN**

By Wm. Shepherd.

San Antonio, July 22.—A deliberate, well defined plan exists in the United States to prove the militia scheme a failure. Americans may expect shortly a definite, subtle newspaper campaign against the militia system. Defects in the militia will be pointed out and every little hitch will be magnified. The American mind will be slowly poisoned, if possible, against the entire federalized militia plan.

Action of the Merchants' Association in New York to recall the New York militia, on the basis that mobilization of the national guard as part of the regular army has been a failure, has been received in certain circles here with utmost approval.

All supporters of a huge federal army find hundreds of faults with the militia encamped here. Before the militia was called out, these federal army supporters were able to deliver only theories in support of their arguments, but now that the militia lies stretched out along the border for them to examine, they discover many facts, and incidents which are being used in certain portions of the press, perhaps unwittingly, in an effort to persuade Americans to the belief that the militia is an absolute failure.

While I find the personnel of our regular army equal to anything in Europe, and ready for any trouble, nevertheless, I discover, they, naturally enough, want everybody else in the United States to be a soldier, and are in aggressive favor of general conscription of all Americans between 18 and 40, said conscription to go into effect, if possible, not later than tomorrow.

The presence here in San Antonio

and along the border of representatives of various organizations that sent help to the troops in a philanthropic or patriotic spirit will be used as an argument that the militia depended upon private assistance.

There are a large number of these would-be-helpers. Some are discovering real needs, which the war offices of the armies in Europe would supply the troops without dependence upon the public, but there is a feeling here that many of them might well stay at home. Some of them are even looked upon as anxious to prove the militia so worthless that it needs outside aid.

The same interests that were behind the universal training plan some months ago have come to life again and are renewing their efforts by attacking the militia.

Newspaper correspondents here are becoming aware of the plan and carefully weigh every militia story submitted to them.

In truth, regular army officers in growing numbers are appearing on the streets of San Antonio in civilian clothes, in order to escape being taken for militiamen. This is the same ancient grudge prevalent in every army of the world, even in the trenches, but the army will have little hand in the present purpose of certain interests to prove the militia worthless. These interests have spies among charity and philanthropic workers. It cannot be doubted that some of these charity workers even go so far as to expect to see the army rolls in headquarters, in order to gain data ostensibly for charity.

The militia is not perfect, but it is not so bad as the public may be led to believe, if credence is placed in the conscriptionists' reports.

**RUSSIAN CAVALRY PRESS FORWARD**

Petrograd, July 22.—General Brusiloff's Russian troops today proceeded methodically on their way to the northern Galician border southward from Lutsk. The Russian forces accomplished the feat of crossing the swollen rivers Lipa and Styr in the face of the enemy's fire and of wresting the Austrian positions on the farther bank from the enemy. Harried for weeks, driven from position to position, threatened with enveloping movements, both from Lutsk on the north and from Jabonitz on the south, the Austrians are surrendering in whole units to the czar's troops, dispatches here declared.

Fast flying cavalry squadrons were today pressing forward toward Brody and eastern Galicia from Verben, which point was yesterday wrested from the Austrian forces. The Galician border lies very close to Verben and it was confidently expected here today that the official statement would reveal Russian troops fighting on Austrian soil.

Huge Russian masses of troops are now concentrating on Jablonitz pass to the extreme south and pressing forward. The Russian advance here is the lower encircling movement.

In Petrograd there is intense interest in news from General Kuropatkin's drive at General von Hindenburg's front west and south of Riga. Dispatches from the city say the roar of the czar's artillery is plainly audible there and that the Russian attackers have already swept across three lines of German trenches. The first big batch of German prisoners have arrived at Riga.

Rejoicing over the success of the Russian drives from Riga and toward Galicia was added to by the official news that the Grand Duke Nicholas forces in the Caucasus has captured Gumushkaneh, 45 miles southwest of Trebizond, a point of great strategic value on the way to Brignan, at which point the Russian forces are aiming.

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**GERMANY RELEASES BRITISH STEAMER**

Berlin, via Sayville, July 22.—German authorities have ordered release of the British steamer Adam, captured by a German torpedo boat, since investigation disclosed the vessel was captured within Swedish territorial waters.

On the other hand, a telegram from Sweden states that a Russian submarine, operating in Bottian bay, off Ratan and within Swedish territorial waters, fired a torpedo at the German steamer Elbe.

Reports from The Hague say the British have confiscated first class mail on the liner Ryndani, en route from the Dutch West Indies to Rotterdam.

Letterheads at the Courier.

**TO INVESTIGATE BRITISH BLACKLIST**

Washington, July 22.—First hand, unofficial information as to just how the British blacklist has hit American firms is expected to be laid before President Wilson next week. Word has reached the White House that representatives of blacklisted firms are organizing to put the matter personally before the president. While officials refused to comment, it was indicated the state department and the White House will be glad to get any details from reliable sources.

What officials want to know, among other things, is exactly what alleged acts have been committed by the firms to bring down the British blacklist on them.

In the meantime the administration will do nothing until the report asked from Ambassador Page at London is received.

Probability of the British blacklisting of American firms interfering with South American trade with the United States was admitted by state

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department officials today.

Many of the boycotted houses, it was said, are large importers of South American products, and it is considered probable British ships will refuse to carry goods for these firms.

British authorities may easily control allied owned lines, and it is said may even indirectly attempt to exert pressure on American and other neutral lines to bring about the desired effect. It was pointed out that the coaling facilities of the West Indies might be refused those neutral vessels which carry products for blacklisted firms.

**PARALYSIS AGAIN ON THE INCREASE**

New York, July 22.—The infantile paralysis epidemic took another big jump upward today. Physicians fighting the malady yesterday, after two days of decline in the number of new cases, optimistically predicted the epidemic would soon pass, were astounded today when official reports showed 39 deaths in the 24 hours ended at 10 a. m.—the largest since

the epidemic broke out on June 6. There were 135 new cases. Yesterday there were only 81 new cases reported and the deaths were only 33.

Panic stricken by the epidemic here, cities and towns of New Jersey and Connecticut are sending back hundreds of New York men, women and children, seeking to go to their summer homes.

Despite the fact that they showed no symptoms of the disease, 125 persons from Greater New York arrived here early today, having been barred from Mountain View, N. J., where they were forced to sleep in the railroad station there all night.

While New York was fighting the scourge, cities within a radius of a hundred miles were taking drastic precautions to prevent infection of their children from New Yorkers. At Mountain View, N. J., authorities ordered 22 New York families, residents of the summer colony there, to return to Manhattan. Protests were of no avail and police guarded the 125 persons for 24 hours at the railway station until they saw them safely off for New York. Connecticut cities are enforcing a strict quarantine and embargo against New Yorkers and particularly children.

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